

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17. 1719

No 1190.



BELIEVE there never was a Time, since such a Thing as Government has been known in the World, when all the fixed Limits and Boundaries of civil Policy, the Laws, the Constitution, the most sacred Institutions of a Country, were so notoriously, so openly, so impudently spurn'd and trampled upon, as they have been in our Days; that such daring, such amazing, such prodigious Insults as are daily and hourly, without Intermission, without Measure, offer'd to the Persons and Characters of those, who sit in the Tribunals of Justice, or direct the Councils of the State, or compose the Legislature of the Nation, no History, no Annals, no Records, can produce an Instance of, in any Age or Nation; and I am often at a very great Loss which to wonder at most, the extravagant and unparalleled Insolence and Assurance that are display'd on the one Hand, or the extreme Patience and Forbearance with which they are borne on the other.

If the Ministers or Magistrates of the Publick had ever made an ill Use of their Power, and abused the Trust reposed in them; if they had even been guilty of such a continued Series of Male-Administration as those vile and nameless Slandereers, the common Scribblers of the Times, have most falsely and impudently charged them with, are These Creatures, such low, contemptible, mercenary Tools as they are, to call them in Judgment for their Conduct? Is it for a Set of Fellows, who make a Trade of Defamation and Scandal, who infamously hire themselves out for Bread, to pelt with Filth and Ordure all Persons of distinguish'd Rank and Eminence, in Church and State, Wretches who are looked upon among all People, and in all Countries, even the most free, as well as the most absolute, as the most worthless, the most pernicious, the most detestable of all Mankind, and the very Pest and Bane of human Society? Is it for such a vile and pestilent Brood as this, to summon those illustrious Persons, to whom the Royal Wisdom, which in this respect is the Law of the Realm, has been pleas'd to delegate the Power and Authority of the Nation, before their dirty Tribunal, to insult their Persons, to revile and blacken their Characters? Is not this dissolving all Order and Government, reducing every thing to a State of Anarchy and Confusion, and yielding up the Justice of the Nation to the Administration of a Gang of Thieves and Ruffians?

If this should be submitted to, (and submitted to, it has been much too long) the Consequence must inevitably be the utter Ruin of our Constitution; and that wise and excellent System of Laws, which suffers no Man to be condemn'd unheard, which protects the Innocent, and punishes the Guilty, and knows no Distinction of Persons in the Distribution of Justice, but with the most severe and rigid Integrity, deals it out equally and impartially to all alike; this noble and awful Structure, the Glory of our own Nation and the Envy of all others, which the Wisdom of so many Ages has been erecting, and which has been so often supported, strengthen'd, and cemented with the Blood of our Ancestors, must be totally subverted and overturned; if all that Legion of idle, half-starved, profligate Fellows, who call themselves Writers, shall be allow'd with Impunity to sound the Trumpet of Sedition, and to rumble out in their ranting Rhapsodies the most infamous Falseness, the most scandalous Abuses, and the vilest Ribaldry against all those that are in publick Authority, in order to work up the Passions of a dissolute, furious, ungovernable Rabble, and to fill the Nation with Outrage and Uproar, that such an abandoned Crew of Scribblers, Poets, Pamphleteers, and Journal-Writers, may pick up a vile Livelihood out of the Distractions and Confusions of their Country, which it would be much honest, and much more suitable to their Birth, Talents, and Education, for them to earn by the Sweat of their Brow and their Daily-Labour.

But, it has been said, That Parliaments themselves may be biass'd and corrupt; and that when that happens to be the Case, in is in vain to expect

Justice from them upon evil Ministers; but that the only Remedy that is left is an Appeal to the People.

Now, nothing in the World is more evident, than that in the Form and Constitution of all Governments, there always are, and necessarily must be, some certain, fixed Principles, some fundamental Maxims, laid down, which never ought to be departed from; but which ought to be looked upon as the very Basis and Foundation upon which the whole Superstructure depends.

With respect to our Government, one of these fundamental Maxims is, That all the Acts, Resolutions, and Determinations of that Part of the Legislature which is chose by the People, are the Acts, Resolutions, and Determinations of those that they represent; and, because it is impossible, through the Weakness, Infirmitie, and, perhaps, Perverseness of human Nature, that every Individual, of whom great and numerous Assemblies are composed, should be of the same Mind, or see Things through the same Medium, therefore, for the Safety, Ease, and Convenience of the Publick, the Policy of our Constitution considers whatever is done or concluded upon by the Majority of such Assemblies, as the Act and Conclusion of the Whole, and ratifies and confirms it accordingly; and this it does to prevent the continual Dissensions and Disorders which would unavoidably clog and obstruct the Business of the Nation, if every Man, or any Number of Men, who differ'd in Opinion with the Majority, should be able to controul, interrupt, or put a Stop to the Proceedings of the latter, till such as dissent were convinced, or satisfy'd, or made easy; as is the Case in the *Polish Diet*; and we are all of us living Witnesses of the Confusions and Distractions in which that Kingdom is perpetually involved for want of such a wise Provision.

But, tho' the People are bound by the Acts of their Representatives, after they have the Concurrence of the other Branches of the Legislature, and are then obliged to submit and yield implicit Obedience to them, without any Contravention or Dispute; which, if they were at Liberty to make, there would be an End of all Government at once; yet, if they are dissatisfied with the Conduct of their Representatives, they are by no Means without a Remedy against them; for they may reject their Services for the future, when the Time for which they chose them is expired: And this is the best, and indeed the only Provision that the Nature of the thing will admit of; for to talk in the Style of the modern Patriots, of *Appeals to the People*, and such Sort of Stuff, is either talking like Children ourselves, or else as if we imagined that we were talking only to such.

However, every Day's Experience more and more convinces us, that when the Spirits of the People are work'd up to a proper Pitch, there is nothing so monstrous and absurd which their Leaders and Demagogues will not be able to impose upon them as the most received and universal Truths; thus we see this strange and wild Notion, so utterly inconsistent with all Laws, and the very first Principles of all civil Government, has been advanced, inculcated, and repeated so often in those learned Dissertations, which are published weekly for the Instruction and Information of the good People of *Britain*, that their wise Readers believe it now to be one of the essential and fundamental Parts of our Constitution; and that the People in their collective Body have an undoubted Right to direct and controul the Proceedings and Transactions of their Representatives, if they should not happen to be satisfactory to them, or rather if they should not happen to be satisfactory to any particular Bodies, or Communities among them, who may be work'd up by Art, by particular Influences, or popular Clamour, to present Petitions, Addresses, or Memorials; which how easy it is to prevail upon great Multitudes to do, every one knows, who is at all conversant with the Arts of Parties, and the Methods that are made use of to obtain a convenient Number of Hands to such kind of Applications.

And tho' it would be utterly impossible, without the most manifest Prejudice to the Nation, to comply with their Demands, nay, tho' even those who made them, never seriously desired that they should be comply'd with, and meant no more by what they did, than to raise a Ferment in the Nation, by the Re-

fusal of them; yet when the Unreasonableness of them occasions their being rejected, as it must necessarily do, immediately the most partial, the most unjust Representations of the Matter, mixed with the most injurious and most scandalous Personal Reflections, are dispersed with great Care and Industry all over the Kingdom, and the Members of the Legislature, who concurr'd in that Proceeding, are treated as Traitors to their Country, as Betrayers of the Liberties of the People, and the most corrupt and profligate of all Mankind.

And these extraordinary Liberties have not only been taken by those little, dirty, contemptible Tools that pester the Publick with their vile Ribaldry in News-Papers and Journals, but even in other Places, where more Decency and a greater Regard to Truth might reasonably be expected, the Majority of both Houses of P— have been treated as a *Faction*, that, under the corrupt Influence of a Ministry, were in a Conspiracy against their Country, tho' at the same time it was notorious to the whole World, that in that *Faction*, as it was most insolently called, there were many Gentlemen of the best Families, and of the greatest independent Fortunes in the Kingdom, who neither were, nor ever had been, in any Place or Office, either under this or any other Ministry; nor ever were under the Influence of, nor ever received any Favour from any Court; and who were in every Respect equal, and in many superior, to the best of those who opposed the Measures of the Administration, not excepting even Him who took such Freedom with their Characters, and from whom such a Reflection fell with the worst Grace in the World, because every one knows that He was once engaged in the very worst of all *Factions* himself! A *Faction*! that had no other View, and that was set up for no other Purpose, but to destroy the Constitution, and to bring us back to those Days of Slavery which we had been happily rescued from by the late glorious Revolution! A *Faction*! against the Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*! a thing which, if it was not notorious to all, could be believed by none who knows the assiduous Court which He now pays at a certain Place! A *Faction*! which kindled up the Flame of Rebellion in the Nation, in order to perpetrate those Designs which they were not able to accomplish by their dark Politics and crooked Councils! A *Faction*! in whose destructive Measures he was so deeply engaged, that he even lifted under their Banners after they had Recourse to Arms, after they had even drawn the Sword, and thrown Defiance in the Face of their Sovereign! And shall such a Man as this! after such Transactions as these! so universally known, so undeniably true, mount into the Seat of Power, and direct the Councils of a free Nation, under a Prince of the House of *Hanover*! He! whose flying from Justice betray'd his Guilt, whose Manner of doing it his Want of Honour and Meanness of Spirit!

This Gentleman, therefore, of all Mankind, should have been the last to have called others a *Faction*, even had their Figure and Number been more inconsiderable than that which He himself is engaged in; but for Him to call the Majority of both Houses of P— by that Name, a Majority too composed of so many Gentlemen of great independent Fortunes, was so extraordinary a Behaviour, was so indecent with regard to others, and so preposterous with respect to himself, that I very often wonder what was then become of that Talent which he has been so highly celebrated for, of being

The Master of our Passions, and his own!

But since Gentlemen of Figure and Distinction will lay no Restraint upon themselves, but suffer their Rage for their Disappointment and Ill-Success to break out beyond all the Bounds of Decency, I don't at all wonder that the little, low emissaries of *Faction*, and the Hackney Scribblers, who are of no *Faction*, but write merely that they may eat, should be as scurrilous and abusive as if there was not an Oaken Stick, a Blunderbuss, or a Horse-pond in the World; and should, from their Garrets and lurking Holes, or the Corners of Lanes and Alleys, pelt even Persons of the highest Rank with all the Dirt and Excrement that they can rake out of their Dung-hills, or sweep out of their Kennels.

And

And therefore, when I saw to what a Height of Impudence the Fellow that writes the Journal, most improperly called *Common Sense*, was arrived, in his Paper of the 7th of this Month, tho' I must confess I was extremely shocked, as I make no question but every-body else was that has any Sense of Decency left, what Part forever he may take in our present Disputes, yet I can't say I was at all surpriz'd, because, since he found he could do it with Impunity, it was no more than what might be expected from an infamous Miscreant, who has spent his whole Life in the very Sink of Scandal; who has wallowed in the Mire of Calumny and Defamation; ever since he left the Bogs where he was ingender'd, and came naked and starved, to seek his Fortune in this Country, as a Knight of the Post, a Bully to a Brothel, a Puff to a Gaming-Table, or a Hackney-Writer, as Chance and Time should direct.

Upon some just, and indeed, considering the Number and Enormity of his Offences, some very gentle Chastisement which he received in this Paper, this Wretch has taken it into his Head to abuse a Gentleman or two of the first Diction in such opprobrious Terms as were never heard before, out of a Night-Cellar or a Gin-Shop, upon a Presumption that one of those Gentlemen was the Author of that Paper. It will, without Question, be altogether needless to say, that the Paper which this Fellow has made his Pretence for being so very scurrilous and abusive; was so far from being writ by either of those Gentlemen, that neither of them ever saw it, or knew any thing of it, till it was in Print, if they did then: It is altogether unnecessary, I say, to assure the Publick of this, because it is impossible for any Man of Sense to imagine, that Gentlemen of their Rank would descend from their Dignity to enter into a Controversy with such a mean, contemptible Tool as this; even supposing they had no other Avocations; but when their Stations in the World are consider'd, and the high Offices they hold in the State, no Man whatever can be so weak, or have so little Knowledge of Affairs, as to believe a thing so extremely ridiculous and absurd.

This Fellow having often given himself the Air of being a Man of great Importance, and particularly having very officiously and impudently taken upon him to be an Advocate for the City of London, it was thought convenient to strip off his Disguise, and expose him in his proper Colours, that the Citizens of London might know who it was that had undertaken to defend their Cause, as he calls it; and accordingly this extraordinary Advocate for the City of London was shewn to be nothing more nor less than a little, low Fellow that writes Libels for Bread, that has been practis'd in this vile Trade for a long Course of Years, that was the Author first of *Mist's* Journal, then of *Fog's*, both *Jacobite* Papers, and now of *Common Sense*, which pretends to be a *Whig* one, tho' this vile Impostor had the Assurance to tell the Publick, in the first Paper which came out under this Title of *Common Sense*, that *he never appeared in Print before*; and lastly, to crown his Character, that this boasted Patriot! this Friend to Liberty! this zealous Assertor of the Rights and Privileges of the People! was an avowed, notorious bigotted *Irish* Papist!

These things were charged home and fully upon him; and as he now sets up to write upon the Principles of *Whiggism*, and to be a warm, disinterested Advocate in the Cause of Liberty, it was highly incumbent upon him to vindicate himself from these Accusations, because, if they are true, he must be look'd upon by all Mankind to be a Cheat and Impostor, and a Fellow that is capable of underselling any Villainy, and, under borrow'd Shapes, and feign'd Names, act the Part of a Spy, or an Assassin.

And yet, tho' it so materially concern'd him to do it, has he dared to deny any one of those Charges that have been brought against him? Has he deny'd that he is an *Irish* Papist? Has he deny'd that he was the Author of *Mist* and *Fog's* Journals? Has he said one Word in Defence of his Character upon either of those Heads? Has he not admitted that he writes for Hire? Nay, has he not even the Impudence to boast of it too, and to make a Merit of his being able to pick up a Livelihood by his vile Ribaldry and infamous Libels? which he is pleas'd to call supporting himself by his Talents, without doing any thing mean or scandalous?

And so, in this honest Man's Opinion, to be a vile incendiary! a common slanderer! a prostitute Hackney Scribbler! a lurking Russian! that abas the Characters of Persons of the greatest Eminence, in the Dark! is to support himself by his Talents, without doing any thing mean or scandalous! There is not a Malefactor that holds up his Hand at the Bar of Justice, but might, with equal Truth and Propriety, say the

same thing of his Talents; and indeed such Talents are fit only to be try'd at the Old Bailey.

But, I should be glad to know of this Man, what is mean or scandalous, if he does not take this to be so? What! is it not mean and scandalous to write at different Times upon different Principles? to be one time a Writer in *Jacobite* Journals, and in favour of the Pretender; at another, shifting his Hand, and setting himself up as an Advocate for Liberty, and changing his Note according to the various Circumstances and Conjunctions of the Times? Is it not mean or scandalous for a Fellow, who is known to be an *Irish* Papist; (I think it cannot be repeated too often, because the World ought to be sufficiently apprized of his Character) I say, is it not mean or scandalous, nay, is it not downright base and infamous, for such a Fellow to bellow out for Liberty, when his Principles are so diametrically opposite to it, that it is Prophanation in him to make use of the Name? Is there any thing in Nature mean or scandalous, if this is not so? Is not this like picking a Pocket, and then joining in the Cry of *Stop Thief*? And yet this is the precious Fellow that the *Craftsman* has taken to him as his worthy *Coadjutor* and *Ally*, and whose excellent *Discourses*, as he is pleas'd to call the ridiculous Stuff, and incoherent Rhapsodies of this wretched Scribbler, he recommends, in many repeated Advertisements, to the Perusal of his Readers. An evincing Proof of his own fine Taste and Judgment!

I shall take Notice only of one thing more, and then have done with this despicable Tool, unless he gives further Provocation: And that is, After he has, over and over again, in almost every dirty Libel that he has published, called every Gentleman in the Administration, every Member of both Houses of Parliament, and every one else that is in the Interest of the Government, in express Terms, Rascals, Scoundrels, Poltroons, Thieves and Highwaymen, he has the Impudence to complain of being treated with *Ill-Manners*, and in a *Blackguard Style*! Now, could any Mortal living, but a Fellow that has such a *Wild-Irish* Head as his, talk at such a foolish and extravagant Rate? Would he have People stand with their Hats off, and make him Compliments, while he is bespattering them with Mire? Is it possible to treat him with *Ill-Manners*, and in a *Blackguard Style*? So far from it, that I am sure our Language does not afford Words sufficient to express the Contempt and Abhorrence that all Mankind must necessarily entertain of such a Fellow; and, I hope, that this will be in some measure an Excuse for me; for having treated him so tenderly.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, April 6. Sailed the Mary, Alex. Tod, for Holland with Lead and 75 Recruits; and the —, George Adams, is in the Road for Holland.

Bristol, April 14. The Balrick Merchant, Alloway, from Bristol is arriv'd at Carolina; and the Post-Boy, Lyddon, from Africa at St. Christopher's.

Falmouth, April 11. Yesterday arriv'd the Towns-end Packet, Cooper, from the Groyne. No other Packet in Port. Wind N. W.

Exmouth, April 11. Arriv'd the —, Fendal, from London; the —, Richard Tapley, from Oporto; and the —, Christenson, from Norway. Sailed the —, Richardson, for Guernsey; and the —, Trickle, for Maryland with Convicts.

Cowes, April 14. On the 11th came in the Wickham, Curtis, of and from Southampton for Carolina, and sailed the next Day. Sailed the Content, Stoddard, for Hamburg from Carolina; and the Industry, King, for Guernsey from Portsmouth: On the 12th sailed the Hafmanden, Bagg, of and for Arundel in Norway: On the 13th came in the Charming Nancy, Steedman, in five Weeks from South Carolina for this Place. Sailed the Hanover, Lyle, for Hamburg from Carolina; and the Angel Raphael, Winter, for Norway: On the 14th sailed the Ann, Ratsey, for Amsterdam from the West-Indies. Wind N.

Southampton, April 15. Since my last arriv'd the Cranbury, Guilleaume, of this Place from Oporto. Sailed the Wickham, Curtis, for Carolina; the Mary, Hendy, of Emsworth for Hayre de Grace; and the Norway Bear, Thomasin, of an for Fredrickshall. Wind N. W.

Deal, April 15. Wind W. S. W. Arrived Yesterday in the Afternoon his Majesty's Ship the Newcastle from Lisbon and Portsmouth. Came down his Majesty's Ship the Pembroke, and remains with the Kennington, Tartar, and Garland's; and Sloops, Flye, Otter, and Tryal. Just arrived his Majesty's Ship the Deal Castle. Came down and sailed thro', the Duke, Carpenter; and the William, Glynn, for Maryland. Arrived the Henry, Royal, from Oporto;

the Charming Jenny, Cabot, from Carolina; and the Walpole, Godwin, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, April 15. On the 12th, passed by the Wilmington, Griffith, from Rotterdam; the Success, Dalton, from Malaga; the Charming Molly, Pain, from Guernsey; the Assurance, Fisher, from Stockholm; the Duke of Kingston, Merriton, from Boulogne; and the Fanny, Bodman, from Carolina: On the 13th, the Antwerp Packet, Worthell, from Middleburgh; the Little Toby, Nash, from Stettin; the Dunkirk Packet, Smith; and the Harlequin, Thornton, from Dunkirk; the Chandos, Jewers, from Rotterdam; the Lady Elizabeth, —, from Amsterdam; and this Day the Richard and Elizabeth, Bradford, from Offend; and the William and Sarah, Smith, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Marygold, Walker, from London at Rochelle.

The Albemarle Danie; the Harriot and Theodosia, Reed; and the Carter, Malbon, from London at Virginia.

L O N D O N.

The Richard and Mary, Combes, bound from London for Figueira, is lost and broke to Pieces near Aviero; the Captain and Marc are saved, and three Men drown'd.

A Ship bound from Lisbon to the Western Islands, is lost off of Viana.

The Greyhound Man of War, Captain John Ambrose, sailed from Lisbon the 14th of March last, O. S. for the Streights.

On Sunday Evening died at the Post-Office in Lombard-street, the Hon. Edward Carteret, Esq; one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of the Post Masters General, and Uncle to the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret.

We hear that the Parliament will not break up till the Beginning of June.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 05 26	Evening 07 24
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Bank Stock 143.	India 170.	South Sea 101
1-4th. Old Annuity 113	7-8ths. New ditto 112.	Three per Cent. 106
1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan 110	3-4ths. 7-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93	1-half. Royal Assurance 101
1-4th. London Assurance 13.	African 13	1-half. India Bonds 61.
1-7s. Premium. South Sea ditto, 11.	9s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21	15s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 2
Premium. English Copp'r 31	3s. Welsh ditto 15s.	Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6
per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths	per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 124.	

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, (PRICE SIX-PENCE)

An Appeal to the Unprejudiced, concerning the present Discontents occasioned by the late Convention with Spain.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.

To be SOLD,

By the Assignees under a Commission of Bankrupts lately awarded against John Rowell, the younger, late of Peterborough in the County of Northampton, Merchant, a Bankrupt, for the Term of the said Bankrupt's Life.

SEVERAL Freehold and Copyhold Estates in and near Peterborough aforesaid, of the Yearly Value of 100 l. or thereabouts.

Particulars may be had of Mr. Greene, Counsel at Law, one of the Assignees; of Mr. Richardson, Attorney, in Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and of Mr. Strong at Peterborough.

Lately Publish'd,

A Complete System of Opticks, in Four Books, viz. a Popular, a Mathematical, a Mechanical, and a Philosophical Treatise. To which are added, Remarks upon the Whole.

By ROBERT SMITH, L.L.D. Cambridge: Printed for the Author, and sold by the Booksellers there; also by Stephen Austin, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard; and by Robert Dodley, at Tully's Head in Pall mall, for 30 s. small Paper, and 1 l. large; and by them deliver'd to Subscribers on Payment of the remaining Half Guinea.

Where may be had,

1. Mr. Cotes's Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures, and his Harmonia Mensurarum; both published by Dr. Smith.
2. The Elements of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. By the celebrated Mr. Voltaire.
3. Dr. Barrow's Mathematical and Geometrical Lectures. 2 Vols. 8vo.
4. Varenus's System of General Geography, with Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Jurin's Notes, in 2 Vols. 8vo.
5. Mr. Colson's Comment on Sir Isaac Newton's Fluxions. Quarto.
6. Mr. Worster's Principles of Natural Philosophy. 8vo.